

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

MR. STUBBS will Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on **FRIDAY** next, the 8th instant, 1844; Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.
At Miss Deane's School Establishment, Jones's Buildings, Miller's Point.
All the valuable Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—Dining and drawing room tables, chairs, sideboard, cheffonières, carpets, pier and other glasses, sofa, four post and other bedsteads, bed and bedding, dressing tables and glasses, kitchen and larder

dry utensils, with numerous other articles not particularised in this advertisement.

Terms - Cash. 331

BY AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
And the sale positively fixed for TUESDAY
next, the 12th instant.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the mortgagee to sell by public auction on **TUESDAY** next, the 12th day of March 1844, at the Mart, King-street, at 12 o'clock precisely, the undermentioned valuable estate in the county of Camden, viz.,—
Lot 1.—The estate known as Colmarick

as described in the mortgage deed thus—
All that piece and parcel of land in the colony
of New South Wales, containing by admea-
surement 640 acres, be the same more or
less, situated in the county of Camden, and
parish of Bong Bong, and bounded on the
north by a line east 120 chains, commencing

at the south west corner of Throsby's 1000 acres purchase; on the east by a line south 63 chains; on the south by a line west 63 chains, and on the west by a road being a line north 26 degrees west 70 chains to the south-west corner of Throsby's 1000 acres as aforesaid. And also, all the dwelling

Lot 2.—The estate known as Colyer's Creek as described in the mortgage deed, viz.,—All that other piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 640 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the said colony

and parish, near Bong Bong, commencing at the south-east corner of Morgan Price's 1200 acres, and bounded on the north by that farm, being a line bearing west 1 chain and 20 links; on the west by a line bearing south 68 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 04 chains 20 links, and

the east by a line bearing 68 chains to the
south-east corner of Morgan Price's 121
acres aforesaid. With all the improvements
erected thereon.

Terms made known at time of sale.

322

HYDE PARK.—AIR AND HEALTH.

PARK STREET, BETWEEN PITT AND CASTLE REAG
TREETS, NEXT THE BARLEY-MOW HOTEL.
**HOUSES, BUILDINGS, AND
PREMISES,
IN PARK-STREET,**
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
W. D. STUBBS, Auctioneer, 4, ...

M. A. STOBBS is instructed (by order of the Mortgagee) to bring to public competition, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1844, at one o'clock, precisely, (As the Title is now perfect and complete)
All that piece or parcel of Land, (advertised and sold last 19th April, 1843), containing

There cannot be a doubt of this being one of the healthiest and most central parts of the country.

The area of ground comprising the property comprises a very excellent site and position, and consequently of its certain rental.

comprise a very excellent home and a carriage house, a comfortable cottage in front, another alongside the Hotel, with immense spacious ground besides for a manufactory, coachbuilding, business, or for any extensive building purposes. In fact, a capitalist may go a long way before he could so well employ his money upon this property, and agent or trustee may

P.S.—The plan, by Mr. Armstrong, pointed out minutely how, in two lots, it may be made yet more profitable. The public, therefore, are requested to inspect it and judge for themselves.

Terms and conditions at sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, March
Taylor v. Moffatt.
ON WEDNESDAY the 6th inst.

at the White Horse Cellar Inn, Par
matta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold,
the right, title, interest, and estate of t
above defendant in and to all that piece
parcel of land, situate in Ross-street, Par
matta, and well known as Howarth's gran
unless this execution is previously satisfied

CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff
IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, March
Ansell v. Dennis.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst

at noon, at the residence of defendant at Balmain, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of Household Furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
3292 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

ON THURSDAY, the 7th instant, noon, at the residence of defendant opposite the Market Shed, George-street Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold,

quantity of oils, paints, glass, &c., unless the
execution is previously satisfied.

(CORNELIUS PROUT,
3143 Under Sheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, March 2. 184

ON THURSDAY, the 7th March instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate at Lane Cove, in the parish of NEWINGTON.

parish of Wiltoughby, at the south-east corner of Kellett's ten acres, containing about twenty acres, known as defendant's residence, with the cottage, &c., thereon erected, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
 3216 Under Sheriff

ON THURSDAY, the 7th instant, noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, at public

the clothing will cause to be sold, about 100
bales of Wool, now at the Stores of Aspinall
Brown, and Co., at their Wharf, unless the
executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
3293 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

ON FRIDAY, the 8th day of March at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, under and by virtue of the authority of the Court of Chancery, the following property, to-wit:

to him given by an Act of Council, &c. Victoria, No. 9, all the right, title, interest and estate, of the above defendant, in and the equity of redemption of all that piece or parcel of land, situate in West Maitland, known as a Veteran's Grant, containing about 40 acres, cleared, and in a high state

cultivation, on which is erected a brick cottage, barn, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, notified in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner.

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	When Application is to be made.
Charles H. Chambers	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Joseph Aarons	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Keane	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
George Smyth	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
C. L. D. Patterson	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Coleman Zedok	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
H. T. Sheldon	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Joseph Raphael	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Thomas Lewis	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
J. R. Hatfield	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
William Court	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
James Wright	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
T. B. Cane	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Prosser DeMestre	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Joseph Walford	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Ferguson	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Richard Martin	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Georgiana Kinnear	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Samuel Onions	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Wheeler Price	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Innes	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Francis Kelly	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Mark Last	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Simon	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Joseph Simmons, as partner with J. A. Belmonte, dec'd	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
J. W. Penn Black	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Gillies	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
William Drake	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Drake and Co.	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
J. S. Clarke	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
George Hobler	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Alex. Andrews	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Robert Beaton	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Francis Mitchell	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Charles Mitchell	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Levin	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Archibald Elliott	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
George Muckle	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Frederick Kosten	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Noah Bushby	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Tammas Mappin	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Benj. Price	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Vincent Zedok	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Patrick Carroll	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
T. Henry Hart	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Heil	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Alfred Skinner	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
A. Summerbell	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Thomas Russell	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Larkin Foreman	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Walker	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
James Walker	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Samuel Owen	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
George Burgoyne	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Owen	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
T. E. Ryse	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
George Rust	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Thomas Greenwell	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Edward Welch	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Robert Thomson	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Henry Harris	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Levee	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Smith	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
William Barton	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
J. H. V. Turner	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
George Pettit	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
William Turner	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
E. Dornier O'Reilly	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
W. Spence Brown	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Michael Gwynne	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
James Gannon	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
James Poole	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Andrew Brander	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
J. B. Brown	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
A. J. Liddington	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Samuel Taylor	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Samuel Dean	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
J. Baptist Vaudou	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
William Dunn	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
George Cook	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
F. Henry Culbert	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
William Walker	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Alex. McLean	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Alexander Gold	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Jeremiah Donnelly	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Charles Daley	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
James Cullen	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Jeremiah Morris	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Robert Dawson	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
R. Goldsmith	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Alexander Fraser	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
W. John Lamb	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
T. George Shelton	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
James Freeman	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Rees Jones	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Edward Agnew	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
George Scott	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Scott	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Jeremiah Callaghan	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Gow	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
John Redman	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Quincy Condon	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
W. Wentworth	January 13. March 7.	March 7.
Bucknell	January 13. March 7.	March 7.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

(From the *Evening Post*, November 2.)
OPENING OF MICHAELMAS TERM.
THURSDAY, NOV. 2.
PROBABLY NO TERM opened in this country within the present century which excited deeper interest among the public at large—embracing all classes of society from the peer to the peasant—than the present Michaelmas Term. One o'clock was the usual hour for the Judges to take their seats in their respective Courts, but so early as ten o'clock this morning large bodies of persons collected in the Hall of the Courts, in the yards in front of the building, and on the Quay.

The writ served upon the traversers being returned to-day, Dr. Gray, the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, and Mr. Ray, were observed approaching the Courts about twelve o'clock; they were warmly applauded by the assembled crowd.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

This court presented a very animated appearance. The lawyers' benches were completely occupied, and the inner bar was crowded with the young barristers about to be called. A strong force of police was stationed in the Hall, and at the doors of the court, to preserve order.

At half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. Justice Perrin entered the court, and several gentlemen were sworn in as barristers.

David Charles Latouche, Esq., High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, and Charles Cobbe, jun., Esq., High Sheriff of the county, were in attendance.

The city grand jury was then called over. At one o'clock, Mr. Justice Burton entered the court, and Judge Perrin left.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster, Q. C., Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., attired in their long dress wigs, entered the court.

The following formed the jury:—George F. Brooks, Esq., foreman; Robert Latouche, Esq., Benjamin Ball, Esq., B. L. Guinness, Esq., Philip Doyle, Esq., Henry Eos, Esq., Sir E. McMahon, Bart., Sir Robert Anderson, Bart., Richard Armit, Esq., Andrew Vance, Esq., George Pim, Esq., Francis A. Cold, Esq., Robert W. Law, Esq., Patrick Waldron, Esq., Thomas Hutton, Esq., Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Simon Foote, Esq., Henry Courtney, Esq., John Wisdom, Esq., B. B. Taberner, Esq., Robert Caldwell, Esq., William Henry, Esq., William Newcombe, Esq., and William Sherrard, Esq.

The county jury are as follow:—

Arthur Burgh Crofton, Esq., foreman; James H. Hamilton, M.P., Thomas E. Taylor, M.P., Hon. Edward Lawless, Hon. A. F. Southwell, Sir Richard Steele, Bart., Baron De Roebuck, Thomas White, Esq., George Woods, Esq., George A. Hamilton, M.P., G. W. Venn, Esq., Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq., Anthony S., Hussey, Esq., Thomas R. Needham, Esq., Thomas Thompson, Esq., Richard Manders, Esq., Cornelius Sullivan, Esq., John Godley, Esq., Phineas Riall, Esq., and John J. Vereshole, Esq.

Mr. Justice Burton proceeded to address the Grand Jury as follows:—Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the county of the city of Dublin—There is not that I am at present aware of any of the ordinary business of the county of the city that makes it necessary for me to address any particular observations to you. If any difficulty should occur in the discharge of that part of your duty, the court will always be ready to render you its assistance at any time. But, gentlemen, you are yourselves, I am sure, well aware that there is a matter likely—which I believe I may say, certainly will be brought before you, of very great anxiety and of very great public feeling. And upon that, gentlemen, I think it my duty, as succinctly as I can upon such a subject, to lay before you such observations as may possibly facilitate the discharge of the very important, but perhaps, you may find in this case, not very difficult duty you will have to discharge. His lordship went on to observe that the case he alluded to was the subject of an indictment which was likely to be referred to the grand jury, and he had to state that such an indictment did not of itself bring a legal accusation against a party until a bill had been found upon it by a grand jury. The grand jury were, therefore, only to hear the evidence in support of the prosecution. That evidence was to be given on oath, by witnesses who would be produced before them, and the grand jury were to hear the evidence so given, and to satisfy their own judgments upon the indictment. If, upon a careful examination of such evidence, they (the grand jury), or a majority of them, amounting at least to twelve, were satisfied that a sufficient case was laid before them to suggest the propriety of putting the parties upon trial, they would then find the bill, and the parties then became formally accused. If, after such examination, they were satisfied of the insufficiency of the evidence in support of the indictment, then they were to discharge the parties from that bill for the time, although they were not thereby relieved from any further proceedings being taken. The sufficiency of the circumstance was to be ascertained upon this principle—whether, if the parties were upon trial, on a plea of not guilty, and no evidence was given on their behalf, the facts were such, upon the part of the prosecution, as would eventually lead to the accused being found guilty. It was further to be observed, that if they found the bill to be a true one as to some or one of the counts in the indictment, they might reject some counts and find a true bill as to others, upon which counts the parties could be put upon their trial; but they could not find a true bill as to one part of any count, and to reject the rest of the count. The bill that was likely to be brought before them was one against a certain number of persons specified in it, and the whole charge was one of conspiracy to subvert the established laws of the realm by unlawful means. But to constitute a conspiracy it was not necessary that the object should be unlawful, or that the means by which it was sought to be effected were unlawful. His lordship observed, that, from the informations which had been sworn, the avowed object of the parties accused was the abolition of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and as at present subsisting. He believed he might state that the great and ostensible aim, as he could collect it from the informations sworn before him, was of procuring the abolition of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, as it at present existed. It appeared, from the informations sworn before him, that some or one of the persons charged, or about to be charged, in the indictment, at some or one of the public meetings referred to, stated that the Legislative Union was itself unlawful—that it was absolutely void; the consequence of which must be that every statute made since the Union, and purporting to bind Ireland, would be void, and have no legal effect. Whether the language was correctly stated in the informations, or whether it was used, or if used, was used in that sense, they would have to examine into and satisfy themselves upon—but he thought that the statement in the sworn informations amounting to made it incumbent on him to state from that place, that such a proposition had no legal foundation, and that the Legislative Union was not only legally but lawfully in force in Ireland at the present moment, and they in exercising their judgment on the indictment would be bound so to consider it. This certainly, was not supposed to amount to a denial of the right of the subject to contest the political expediency of continuing the Legislative Union in its present state, or seeking by lawful means an alteration in it. The statement in reference to this effect, namely, that persons conspired, unlawfully and seditiously, to excite disaffection and discontent amongst the Queen's subjects, and also to excite them into hatred and contempt of the Government and the constitution as by law established, and unlawful opposition and resistance thereto, and it was to that opposition to the constitution as it was now by law established, it was to that that they (the jury) would direct their attention, not merely with reference to that particular count; but also, as it might tend to throw any light on the subject of any of the other counts in the indictment. He would now proceed to call their attention to one of the charges in the indictment which appeared to him to be of paramount importance, and that was the one which charged, as part of the alleged conspiracy, the inducing and procuring large numbers of persons to assemble and meet together, in order by intimidation and demonstration of physical force, to procure changes in the constitution of the realm, as by law established. With respect to this charge, it was to be observed, that so far as he could collect

from the informations now before him, and on which the bill of indictment must, at least in part, be founded, that the intimidation spoken of did not necessarily impute to persons calling together those multitudes that had been assembled together at different times, and which were occasionally addressed by parties with the application of "fighting men," did not express an intention of the promoters or encouragers of those meetings to create any infraction of the public peace on these occasions; on the contrary, it appeared to him that the parties in question strictly abstained on those occasions, from exciting those who wished, by their demonstration of physical force, to come into collision with those who were opposed to them in political feeling. It was, however, stated to those assemblies which were exhibited, that the Repeal of the Union should be obtained by their intervention—that by their intervention it must and should take place. That seemed to him to afford grounds for an indictment for intimidation, but whether it had that purport or not, it would, of course, be for the jury to judge—whether, whether it was a matter fit to be tried before a jury or a plea of not guilty. He had further to tell them that there was a charge in the indictment of misdemour, and it appeared to him to be some evidence of the truth of that charge—but of the truth of the evidence, and the inferences to be drawn from it, was for them to judge, and to find or reject the bill as they might think fit. He had already intimated that the evidence in support of this charge was of a circumstantial or inferential character, and might be found to have relation to other charges in the indictment—he alluded to the one which charged it as one of the objects of conspiracy, that of exciting disaffection and contempt amongst the Queen's subjects, and amongst others, those serving in the army and navy. If the evidence had any weight, it not only tended to establish what is in itself a high misdemeanour, but it also corroborated the charge of intimidation, and, therefore, both these views deserved the serious attention of the jury. The principal evidence in support of the charge, so far as it had fallen under his observation, was that which imputed that a letter or letters were published in a newspaper, of which some or one of the parties accused is the editor or editors. That document, or whatever documents there might be of this nature, should be considered with care, with the view of the one hand to elicit a due meaning of the intention of the composition itself, and if it might be supposed that designs of such a description had been conveyed in it—it was certainly conveyed in a very ambiguous and carefully studied language (as all such statements generally were); and secondly, whether it was published with the knowledge of that meaning imputed to it, and whether the publication bearing that meaning was not in accordance with the intention of the parties accused, or any of them. There was another charge which he considered of very great importance. It meant one which imputed to parties having been licitly and obtained money to carry out their objects not only in the United Kingdom but also in foreign countries. The question upon that would be, whether the contributions so received were received for the purposes charged in the indictment, or whether it did not so arise as to make it a case requiring a defence from the parties charged in the indictment. That would be a matter for their consideration. He felt, however, according to his view of the subject, that the offence as it appeared to him to be charged, led to the motives and purposes of collecting those contributions, and constituted them a misdemeanor; and he could not but feel bound to say in his present view of this part of the case, that the fact itself opened a case of very great importance, and disclosed a case very fit, and which possibly, it would be satisfactory, to send to trial. There was another charge of a specific offence which he felt it necessary to bring before the notice of the grand jury, which would require their deepest attention and consideration—he alluded to the charge of endeavouring to bring into contempt and disrespect the legal tribunals of the country, and to destroy the confidence of the people in the authority of the crown, by the establishment of courts for the administration of law. This was charged in the indictment as part of the alleged misdemour, and the evidence to be offered in support of it was of an inferential character. The case was, that parties were appointed to fill the situation of judges in these courts, and at the same time this was done the parties charged publicly stated that those judges should be appointed by the people. The measure he particularly alluded to was the appointment of arbitrators to adjudicate upon matters of indifference between the Queen's subjects. If such a measure should be considered proper, it could only be rendered legal by an Act of Parliament, but the inference drawn in the indictment was, that these courts were established in consequence of the assumption that the Parliament of the United Kingdom was not a legal Parliament, and therefore the people of Ireland were justified in acting in contempt of its authority. The fact of that assumption was, however, wholly inferential, and it was for the jury to consider the evidence in all its branches. If they were satisfied that the establishment of these courts was proper, it would be for them to find the indictment on that branch, and leave the inference to be tried by a jury on the party pleading "not guilty." There was another point to allude to—he meant the charge of wilful and corrupt perjury against one of the witnesses upon whose affidavit the information was grounded. As this witness cross-examined him upon the subject, and he had only to tell them that if any misrepresentation appeared to have been made upon his oath, and that was wilful, and conscious, that what he swore was false, such a misrepresentation would justly disentitle him to any credit from them; and even further, if it appeared to have been a misrepresentation made through his negligence, or a want of proper care and attention to the very important duty he had to discharge, that might, under all circumstances, affect his credit, although not sufficient to deprive him of all credit as to the truth of his testi-

mony with regard to other parties. The case was now substantially before them, so far, at least, as the informations sworn before him had enabled him to observe upon it. They would now proceed to an examination of the evidence, in order to satisfy their minds, and they would allow him, with every respect, to suggest to bring to it, minds free from all prejudice or prepossession—he meant so far as the case might have come before them. The subject of it was most important—that was, indeed, a very feeble epithet to apply to it. It was from the movement which had led to it—from the means used in the conduct of that movement, and from its possible results in its judgment most awful. That, however, did not authorise them to consider the question otherwise than as leading to a strictly impartial judgment upon its legal character. They would remember what he had already intimated, that at this moment the parties to the indictment were not legally accused—offences were imputed to them, but upon that imputation they were to judge not whether they should be accused—whether or not they should be called upon to disclaim the commission of those imputed offences by some general observations. The Attorney-General intimated that the indictments would be set before the grand jury in the morning, and half-past ten o'clock was fixed for that purpose.

PAPER CURRENCY.

(From the Times.)

MR. COWELL, who is well known for the visit he made to the United States about three years since, on the part and under the instructions of the Bank of England, and for his general connexion and acquaintance with banking affairs, he being now manager of the Bristol and Gloucester branch of the Bank, has just published a pamphlet, which is the subject of much conversation among the higher commercial circles in the city. The title of it is that of a series of letters addressed to Mr. F. T. Baring, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and its object is that of supplying a safe paper currency, which shall never be subject either to inconvenient expansion or contraction. As we do not intend to offer any opinion about it, it will be sufficient to give his plan in his own words, as contained in the following extract from his pamphlet:—

"We have a large public debt. I propose that Commissioners be appointed by Act of Parliament to sell every day from 1 o'clock, a.m., to 2 o'clock, p.m., with orders to give paper certificates of deposits of gold returnable on demand.

"2.—That every day at 2 p.m., they expend two-thirds of all the gold they shall have received during the day in the purchase of as much of the public debt as will command, thus restoring to the Market of the World two-thirds of what-ever gold they may have taken, and reserving one-third in the coffers.

"3.—That every day, from the hours of 11 to 2, they return to such persons as may present certificates all the gold which the certificates so presented shall evidence is due.

"4.—That on any day in the course of which they shall have received more gold than they have received, they sell at 2 o'clock as much of the public debt held by them as will establish the exact relation of one to three between their reserve of gold and their certificates outstanding at that hour.

"5.—That every day, at 3 o'clock, p.m., they publish on account of the total amount of gold they may have received during the day, and of the total amount they may have returned, adding the total amounts of gold in their coffers at 3 o'clock of certificates outstanding—and of stock held at that hour.

"The paper certificates will constitute the paper currency, and issued in the manner I have described, there is no room for control, regulation, discretion, or interference of any sort. The Commissioners are mere automata, their actions are purely automatic; and if Mr. Babbage could invent a cast-iron machine to perform the functions which I have required from them, he would supply the best instrument that could be devised for carrying the plan into execution.

"By this process the Commissioners, as far the present state of the paper issues can be ascertained, would constantly hold about £30,000,000 worth of the public debt, the interest of which, less the expense of their establishment, &c., could hardly be less than £800,000 per annum, and this would go in aid of the revenue. In addition to this profit, the country would derive another, resulting from the loss and destruction of certificates.

"Entire and daily publicity is essential to the proper and efficient working of the plan. Every member of the community will then be in a condition to learn that which he has the clearest right to know, as being one of the value of whose property is daily affected by the greater or less amount of stock in the hands of the bank, and the consequent rays of public judgment upon the action of the plan will enlighten every one as to its real character and consequences.

"The proposed proportion between the reserve of gold and the cost of the public debt held by the Commissioners, and between the reserve and the amount of their certificates outstanding,—viz., of one reserved gold or two of public debt, to three of certificates—is quite arbitrary. The maintenance of these precise proportions is not supposed to be essential to the plan, and the public observation of its action for a few years might very probably show that more profitable ones could be established.

"The first question that arises upon a consideration of the plan is, does it evidently and indubitably carry out the principle proposed as being the only one on which a paper currency can be safely instituted.

"This principle purports to be such as should render it sure that the aggregate amount of the associated paper and gold currencies taken together will always be the same in amount as would have been the single amount of gold at the same minute had the currency remained purely metallic.

"It is to be observed, that whatever may be the whole amount of specie circulating throughout the globe, and whatever of that amount may be the appropriate share of

England, she would now eject £30,000,000 of it from her share, and by no longer appropriating it to herself, expose it to the general demands of the world. This £30,000,000 of gold is then necessarily added to, and infused into, the whole quantity previously circulating throughout the world. This would produce the same effect as if (all other things remaining unchanged, and England not having instituted any paper currency) £30,000,000 of gold had been unexpectedly found in one of our ante-diluvian caves, and added to the previously existing quantity circulating throughout the world. In this case there would be a new addition to the total mass of gold, and of this addition each nation, England among others, would necessarily obtain her appropriate share.

"The same events take place when the addition is made artificially by the institution of a paper currency in England, which releases £30,000,000 of gold, and offers it to universal demand.

"With this slender correction it is evident that the practical means which I propose for carrying into effect the principle I have ventured to lay down will make it sure—that the aggregate amount of the associated paper and gold currencies taken together will always be the same in amount as would have been the single amount of gold at the same minute, had the currency remained purely metallic.

I presume to say that this is evident, because the analysis which I have executed has been pushed sufficiently far to obtain a revelation of all the conditions on which the motions of the precious metals depend, and because the motions of the paper currency which I propose to institute will be rigidly and resistlessly submitted to similar conditions.

"The trifling difference pointed out above is clearly of no consequence, because all other nations partake of the change as well as England, in their just proportions respectively."

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.—Well, the battle has commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench, and Judge Burton is a lengthy and unobjectionable charge, for it seems to us he has only expounded the law, has summoned the contending parties to the field. As for ourselves we do not like the law as laid down, but this is no fault of Judge Burton's, who did not make it, and is only bound to administer it. We grant, it is provoking to find upon a critical emergency that the law of these 11 o'clock, a.m., to 2 o'clock, p.m., with orders to give paper certificates of deposits of gold returnable on demand.

"2.—That every day at 2 p.m., they expend two-thirds of all the gold they shall have received during the day in the purchase of as much of the public debt as will command, thus restoring to the Market of the World two-thirds of what-ever gold they may have taken, and reserving one-third in the coffers.

"4.—That on any day in the course of which they shall have received more gold than they have received, they sell at 2 o'clock as much of the public debt held by them as will establish the exact relation of one to three between their reserve of gold and their certificates outstanding at that hour.

"5.—That every day, at 3 o'clock, p.m., they publish on account of the total amount of gold they may have received during the day, and of the total amount they may have returned, adding the total amounts of gold in their coffers at 3 o'clock of certificates outstanding—and of stock held at that hour.

"The paper certificates will constitute the paper currency, and issued in the manner I have described, there is no room for control, regulation, discretion, or interference of any sort. The Commissioners are mere automata, their actions are purely automatic; and if Mr. Babbage could invent a cast-iron machine to perform the functions which I have required from them, he would supply the best instrument that could be devised for carrying the plan into execution.

"By this process the Commissioners, as far the present state of the paper issues can be ascertained, would constantly hold about £30,000,000 worth of the public debt, the interest of which, less the expense of their establishment, &c., could hardly be less than £800,000 per annum, and this would go in aid of the revenue. In addition to this profit, the country would derive another, resulting from the loss and destruction of certificates.

"Entire and daily publicity is essential to the proper and efficient working of the plan. Every member of the community will then be in a condition to learn that which he has the clearest right to know, as being one of the value of whose property is daily affected by the greater or less amount of stock in the hands of the bank, and the consequent rays of public judgment upon the action of the plan will enlighten every one as to its real character and consequences.

"The proposed proportion between the reserve of gold and the cost of the public debt held by the Commissioners, and between the reserve and the amount of their certificates outstanding,—viz., of one reserved gold or two of public debt, to three of certificates—is quite arbitrary. The maintenance of these precise proportions is not supposed to be essential to the plan, and the public observation of its action for a few years might very probably show that more profitable ones could be established.

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your as that fed on the Southdowns; the animal there is kept in great exercise while procuring its food, and is much longer getting fat; thus its flesh becomes fatter upon it—like a horse in good condition—and not so frothy as the flesh quickly put on. It is from this cause, in my opinion, that the Southdown mutton has acquired its celebrity for fine flavour."

THE RULE FOR WRACKING.—Another steam-packet, the *Queen*, running between Bristol and Dublin, has been lost according to rule,—for a rule there really appears to be for these accidents. A course is unnecessarily steered through some narrow dangerous channel, to save some little distance, and with it some little coal; the vessel strikes, she is instantly backed off to founder, without any examination of the injury she has received, which is, indeed, sure to make itself known by the sign of her sinking; she has not boats to save her passengers and crew, and, if they escape, they owe their escape to accident. This is quite the regular course of things. In the last case, that of the *Queen*, the vessel when in a narrow channel was suddenly enveloped in a dense fog; but she does not seem to have been there when the fog came on she must have been close to the rock on which she struck. When the accident happened the vessel was instantly backed off, according to custom, it would appear, lest any time should be lost in sinking. When it was found that she was foundering, it was also found that she had not boats to save the passengers. If she had had the paddle-box boats all would have been safe; but steam-packet proprietors, who will fit up their cabins with mahogany and looking-glass and gilt mouldings, for which no one cares a rush, cannot put themselves to the expense of fitting the paddle-box boats to their vessels for so small and insignificant an object as the safety of the passengers. If the vessel should be lost, what care they for the passengers, who are only good to carry and to take money from? A small vessel of 10 tons, laden with stone, chanced to be near the sinking *Queen*, and took off her passengers; but the number 60, who could all have been comfortably and securely stowed in the large paddle-box boats, were too many for the small craft with her heavy cargo, and almost sunk her; and with great care they had to throw some of the freight overboard to keep the little vessel afloat. It was fortunately a calm; had there been a breeze, the probability is that all lives would have been lost. If the Legislature, which meddles so officiously and injudiciously with so many matters that ought not to be regulated by law, will obstinately refuse to do anything for the better safety of voyagers, the public must begin to take care of itself, and people must come to the resolution not to take their passages in packets which shorten their runs by dangerous courses, or which are unprovided with swimming apparatus, and, above all, with boats of a stowage and build to carry off all the passengers and crew in the event of a shipwreck, or fire in a heavy sea. If people once began to insist on these requisites, rival companies would soon spring up, fording them, and then all would be obliged to conform.—*Examiner*.

DEATH FROM KREOSOTE.—Dr. Boardman, of Hartford, U.S., lost his life on the 25th of September, from using this dangerous nostrum for the tooth-ache. A particle of it got into his throat, and caused such an inflammation as to stop the breathing passage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. SAMUEL BUTCHER, GEORGE STREET.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has